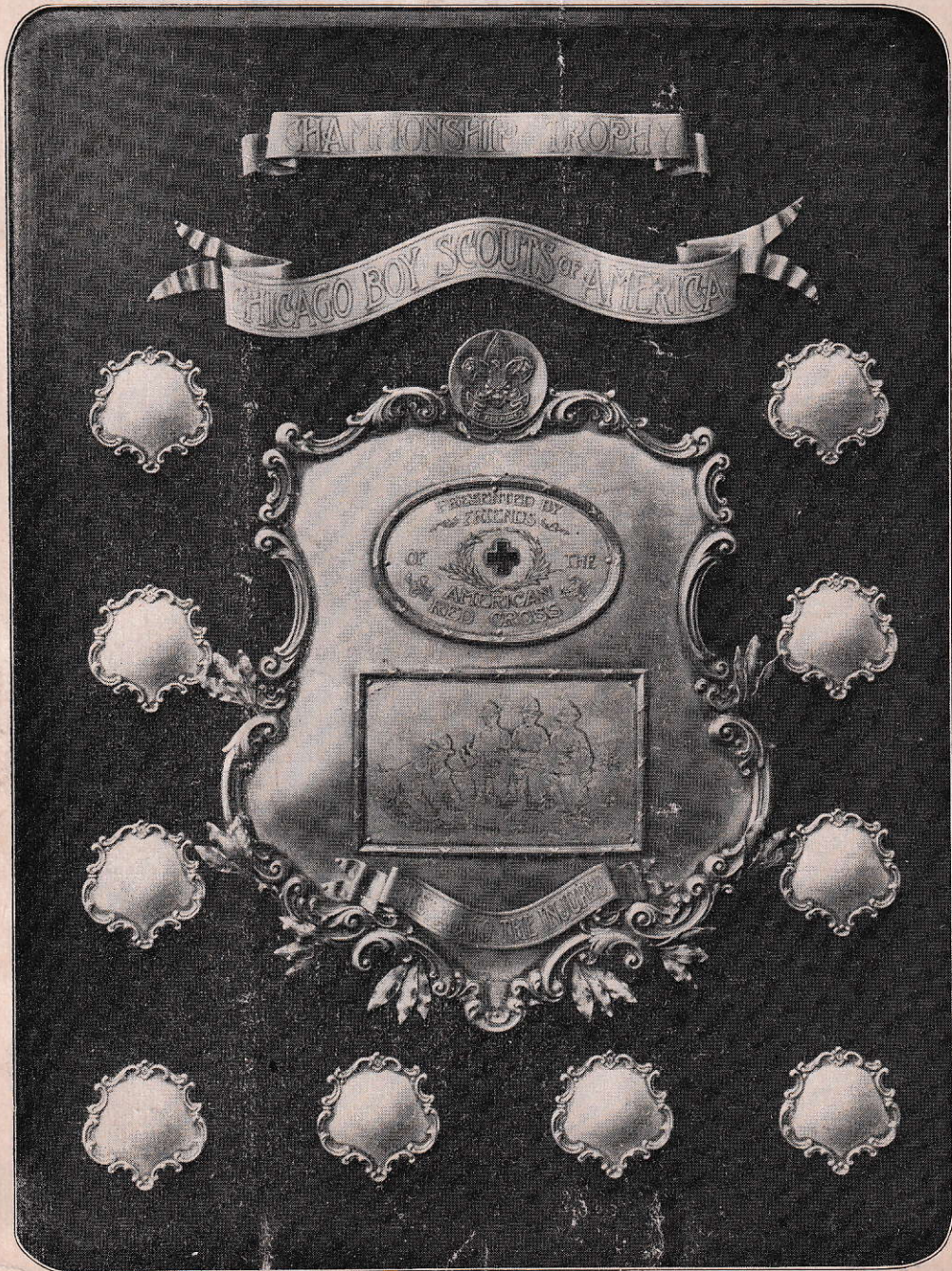


Chicago Scout News



First Aid Championship Trophy

Chicago Scout News

Vol. III

MARCH, 1916

No. 3

GREAT CAMP THIS YEAR.

The indications are for the greatest season that has ever been known at Camp O-wa-sip-pe. Interest in the duly formed "Tribe" is growing greatly every day. The badges are ready for distribution. So many inquiries are reaching the Chief Campmaster that it is advisable to take this method of explaining the method of applying for camp.

Regular application blanks, like the one below, are in the hands of the Scoutmasters, and each boy should ask him for such an application blank at once. Fill it out. Have it signed by your parent and return to your Scoutmaster if you expect to go with your own troop. If you expect to go for the entire summer or for a period of more than two weeks, or at some time when the troops of your district will not be there, write to Chief Campmaster Fitch direct. Upon receiving your card of application, your Scoutmaster will send in your name to Headquarters, and he will receive your "Tribe of O-wa-sip-pe" badge.

The dates for the camp are as follows:

June 26th to July 8th:

North Shore, Hyde Park and Evanston.

July 10th to July 22nd:

Chicago Avenue District.

July 24th to August 5th:

West Side District.

August 7th to August 19th:

Suburban troops, Stock Yards District, and troops not able to go at the regular time with their district.

August 21st to Sept. 2nd:

Older boy's camp. In this camp the activities will be for boys employed and from the ages of 16 to 21. All boys desiring to become active in Scout work as Assistant Scoutmasters, Senior Patrol Leaders, Instructors or members of special squads are urgently invited to come to this last two weeks camp. The activities will differ from the regular program throughout the Summer for the smaller boys in that athletics, pioneering, merit badge work of all kinds and a line of activities attractive only to older boys.

APPLICATION FOR CAMP.

I hereby make application at **CAMP OWASIPPE**. I have complied with the instructions on the back of this card and agree to abide by any rules governing the camp, made by the officers in charge.

Date..... Name.....

Countersigned: Address.....

.....Parent.....S.M.

Application must bear the signature of parent or guardian

Tribe of Owasispe Badge.....1912,1913,1914,1915

Application secured by.....

FOURTH ANNUAL RED CROSS FIRST AID CONTEST

By

Dr. H. W. Gentles, Scout Surgeon, for Chicago Council, and Chicago Representative of the First Aid Department, American Red Cross.

Bandaging and first aid to the injured and life saving methods have from the beginning of Scout work in Chicago been both interesting and helpful to troops in every part of the city. Boy Scouts have proved themselves very dextrous in the applying of bandages and splints, the administering of artificial respiration in cases of gas or water accidents and have shown themselves to be alert and resourceful in case of many emergencies as the result of their training of the lines of activities covered by the department of first aid.



In a number of cases lives have been saved, serious injuries have received immediate attention and many minor injuries prevented from becoming serious by receiving proper attention in the way of first aid before

the doctor could arrive.

In order to stimulate and standardize the work in this department of Scouting there has been conducted during the past four years an annual contest between teams of five boys of various troops throughout the city on the subjects of bandaging, applying of splints, general first aid and litter drill. A large sterling silver shield is awarded each year to the winning team and remains the property of the troop until won in competition by some other team at the time of the annual competition. Last year it was won by a team from Woodlawn, Troop No. 1. Each year the members of the winning team for the previous year's contest are barred from competition although the troop may enter a new team consisting of other members of the troop. If the shield is won by any troop for three successive years it shall remain the permanent property of the troop.

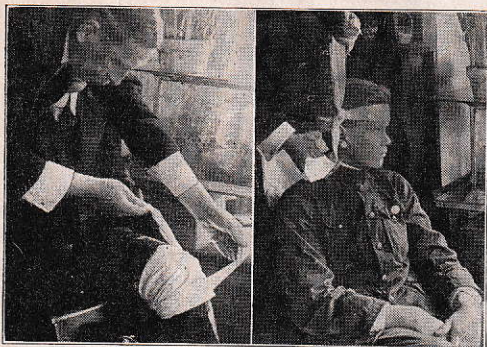
Wherever it is possible to enlist the services of a resident local physician who has given particular attention to the methods of first aid to the injured as outlined in the Red Cross Handbook, the team should by all means avail itself of the opportunity for expert instruction and advice. In each case, however, much of the responsibility for actual training and drill of the team will fall to the Scoutmaster and his Assistants.

A preliminary contest will be held in each of the districts of the city, one team only being allowed to enter from each district in the final contest. It is especially desirable that the whole troop receive instruction and that a local try-out be held in order to give the five most efficient boys from the troop places on the team. This also has the advantage of giving all members



of the team the training which may be of great value to them, even though they do not enter the final contest themselves.

The following information will be useful to leaders in answering questions as to scoring and source of information. Each boy will be examined in the following with a possible score of 500 points for the team, which consists of five boys who must be registered Scouts and members of a troop in good standing. Supposed injuries will be described and Scouts must give full first aid treatment.



Knee Bandage and Tourniquet for Head

attention to timing and handling of patient, Scout handbook, p. 310-311. Red Cross Handbook, p. 153-154, Markable 10 points.

5. **Answers two written questions** taken from the Red Cross Handbook, General Edition, 10 points each for perfect answers.

DON'TS:

Don't roll a person on a barrel.

Never strike a person in the water with the clenched fist.

Never give up the practice of artificial respiration until all hope must be abandoned.

6. **Make an improvised litter** of two coats, two belts and two staves. The coats must be turned inside out and buttoned right side out, sleeves inside, buttons down, tails of coat together.

The squads will be judged on a basis of 100 points as follows: Making the litter correctly—25 points; Neatness and dispatch—25 points; bandaging the patient—25 points; handling and transporting the patient—25 points.

Commands used in litter drill. The team consists of five Scouts wearing the standard Scout uniform, one of their number acting as patient. The team should be trained to work under the direction of any one of their number whom the judges name as leader at the time of the contest, commands to be given by No. 1 in line.

No. 1—Fall in. The Four Scouts in the squad numbering from 1 to 4 assemble in

1. **Tie three bandages**, (triangular) to be named by examiner, 10 points each for perfect tie. Scout handbook, p. 313-318, Red Cross First Aid Handbook, General Edition, p. 20-26.
2. **Tie one bandage** for severe bleeding, 10 points for perfect tie. Scout handbook, p. 289-293. Red Cross Handbook, p. 80-92.
3. **Apply splints for broken bone**, 10 points for perfect splint. Scout handbook, p. 286-288. Red Cross Handbook, p. 68-75.
4. **Perform resuscitation for drowning**, (Schafer Method) special



Thumb Pressure on Arteries

Count
OffAt Patient's
Left Side
PostPrepare
to Lift
PatientLift
PatientLower
PatientForward
March

line with No. 1 on the right and the others according to their numbers, No. 3 and 4 each carrying a staff.

No. 2—Count off.

No. 3—(1) Prepare (2) Litter:

No. 4—(1) At the patient's right (or left) side, (2) Post: (3 at shoulders, No. 1 and No. 4 at thighs and No. 1 remaining on the opposite side from the other three.)

No. 5—Prepare to lift patient: All kneel on knee nearest the patient's feet and place hands under patient.

No. 6 — (1) Lift (2) Patient: Raise patient slowly and carefully to the knees of No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, No. 1 assisting from the opposite side. No. 1 places the litter in position, against the ankles of the other three.

No. 7—(1) Lower (2) Patient: Lower patient from the knees to the litter, No. 1 assisting from the opposite side.

No. 8—(1) Squad (2) Rise: All stand up.

No. 9—(1) Head and foot of patient (2) Post: No. 2 posts himself at the patient's feet facing him. No. 3 posts himself at the patient's head, facing away from him. Nos. 1 and 4 face the patient's head.

No. 10—Prepare to lift litter. They stoop and seize litter.

No. 11—(1) Lift (2) Litter: Carefully raise the litter.

No. 12—(1) Forward (2) March.

No. 13—(1) Squad (2) Halt: At "squad" slow down and at "halt" stop without a jolt.

No. 14—(1) Lower Litter: Lower the litter carefully to the ground, and rise.

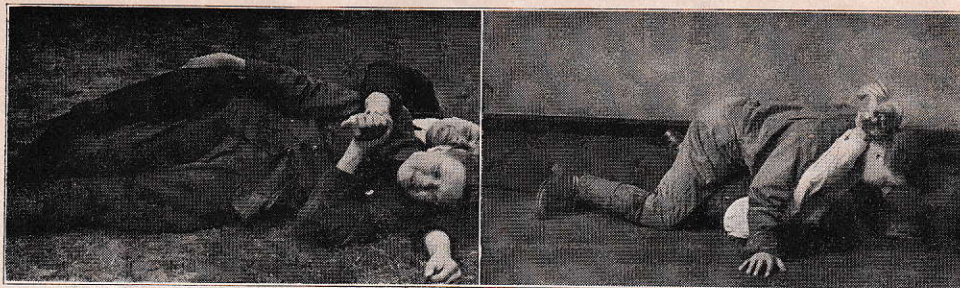
No. 15—(1) At patient's right (or left) side (2) Post. See 4.

No. 16—Prepare to lift patient. See 5.

No. 17—(1) Lift (2) Patient: See. No. 1 removes the litter.

No. 18—(1) Squad (2) Rise: They carefully rise.

No. 19—(1) Advance (or side step) to position beside bed. (2) March.



Try This New Lift

Fireman's Drag

7. Things a Scout Should always remember :

- Send for a doctor.
- Keep the crowd back.
- Prevent further injury.
- Loosen clothing and make patient as comfortable as possible.
- Don't get excited.
- If the patient is pale, lower the head.
- If the patient is flushed, raise the head.
- If the patient is vomiting, place on side.
- If the patient is unconscious, don't give him anything to swallow.
- Never snatch clothing from any kind of wound or pull it off if it sticks to burns or scalds.

SOME THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW :

First Aid is taught in Scouting merely for the purpose of training the Scout to act quickly and accurately as time counts in emergencies.

Some of the emergencies in which a patient may do himself further injury unless prevented are :

Fractures.

Fits.

Bleeding.

Clothing on fire.

Contact with live wire.



Preparing to Be of Service

Exposure of burns and freezes.
Open wounds that may be infected.
Snake and dog bites, etc.

A panic is apt to be resultant of any serious accident such as fire, mad dog, insane person, or collapse of building. Panics are most common in theatres, schools and hotels. Upon entering one of these buildings exits and facilities should be noted, not only for self-protection, but in order to be prepared to help others.



Scoutmaster's Training Class

8. Unconsciousness, partial or entire.

Look for cause.

Gas.

Water.

Smoke.

Steam.

Fits.

Sun.

Poisoning.

Injury or blow on the head.

RESULTING IN:

Shock.

Poisoning.

Sun-stroke.

Exhaustion.

Apoplexy.

Freezing.

Asphyxiation.

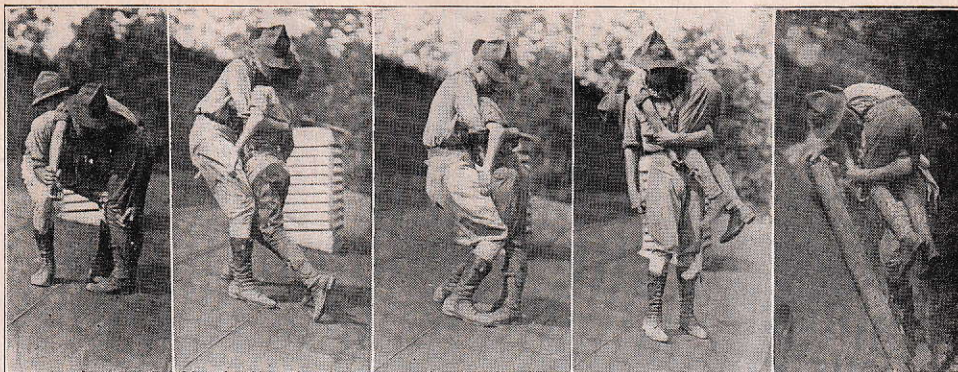
TROOP NO 112.

Our Troop has just reorganized and is now in fine shape. The 1,000 point system has been adopted and all winners go to camp free. The new Patrol Leaders are Harold London, Shear and Gold. Our meetings are held in Maxwell Settlement No. 1214 S. Clinton Street, and all are invited to visit us. Our litter Squad has shaken down the litter in almost record time. They were able to make it in 26½ seconds. We are ready to meet all comers.

Harry Becker.
Scout Scribe.

TROOP NO. 186.

Our Troop was organized February 11, 1916—after waiting for a Scoutmaster for two years, the man we are looking for. Our first "Hike" was on March 11th, and for the first time we enjoyed the eats cooked without cooking utensils. Camp Owassippi was presented by Mr. Fitch to our parents and it now looks like our Troop would be well represented at the Camp.



Fireman's Lift

SOME FIRST AID QUESTIONS BE PREPARED TO ANSWER

1. Describe a triangular bandage. Of what is it made? What is its size?
2. What is a compress?
3. From what materials can a splint be made?
4. How long is it safe to allow a tourniquet to remain in place?
5. For what purpose would you use stimulants?
6. Which are the best stimulants for First Aid use?
7. What would you do in order to cause a person to vomit?
8. Suppose you were called upon to care for an injured person, what would you do first?
9. When should you send for a doctor or take the injured person to a doctor?
10. What are the common causes for injuries without a break of the skin?
11. What is a strain? How is it caused? What are the symptoms?
12. What is a sprain? How is it caused? Symptoms? Treatment?
13. How are dislocations caused? Symptoms? Treatment?
14. What is a fracture? Simple? Compound?
15. How would you prevent a simple fracture from becoming a compound one?
16. What is a wound?
17. What is a special danger to be feared in a wound?
18. How can the germs enter the body?
19. What does this infection mean?
20. How does free bleeding diminish the danger of a wound infection?
21. What is blood poisoning?
22. How would you know whether bleeding comes from an artery, a vein or from capillaries?
23. How would you treat nose-bleed?
24. Treatment of a wound of the eye? How would you remove a foreign body from the eye?
25. What is a burn? A scald?
26. Why are burns of the throat and windpipe exceptionally dangerous?
27. What is the treatment for burns from strong acids and alkalies?
28. What can you say of burns from electricity?
29. What would you do to rescue a person in contact with a live wire?
30. Fainting: Cause; Prevention; Symptoms and treatment?
31. Treatment for alcoholic poisoning?
32. Apoplexy and injury to the brain: Symptoms and treatment?



Five Ways to Transport Patients

33. What is the difference between semi and complete exhaustion?
34. Symptoms and treatment for freezing?
35. Treatment of gas poisoning?
36. Symptoms and treatment of carbolic acid poisoning?
37. How would you treat toothache and earache?
38. Give treatment for hiccough?
39. Name several uses for bandages.
40. How would you treat neuralgia?

TROOP 98.

Under Scoutmaster Allenson we made a trip to Camp Shabbona. As fresh snow was on the ground, a fine opportunity was afforded for studying tracks of animals and birds in the snow, and every boy made a find. Part of the "Hike" was on the frozen river and camp looked pretty good to us after a steady walk. The soup was soon ready, but there was "slip between cup and the lip" and it was some "spill," **believe me.** Scouts Roth and Redman were ushers at the R. E. A. Convention. Scout efficiency is being promoted by Assistant Scout Master Littleton.

Sol Cohen,
Scout Scribe.

TROOP NO. 143.

Troop No. 143 has still fond remembrances of the banquet of St. Valentine's Day. Belts were tightened preparatory to "Mess Call," but were slipped out a notch or two when the "feed" was brought in. Trumpeters and Drummers had a chance to "Ba" and blast. Every fellow was proud of the success of the Troop and the continued worthiness of the exemplary soldier and citizen's name it now bears.

TROOP NO. 22.

The Third Annual Banquet of Troop 22 was held in Kenwood Church followed by an Entertainment and Scout Investiture Service. 35 parents and friends of the Scouts sat down and had eats with us. Several short toasts were given by the Troop Committee. Mr. Wm. A. Hoops, the Chairman of our Troop Committee, died very suddenly on the Sunday following the banquet. All the boys extend heartfelt sympathies to our bereaved brother Scout, William A. Hoops, Jr.

This is the place the Scouts will make famous

MAY SIXTH

CIRCUS FEATURE

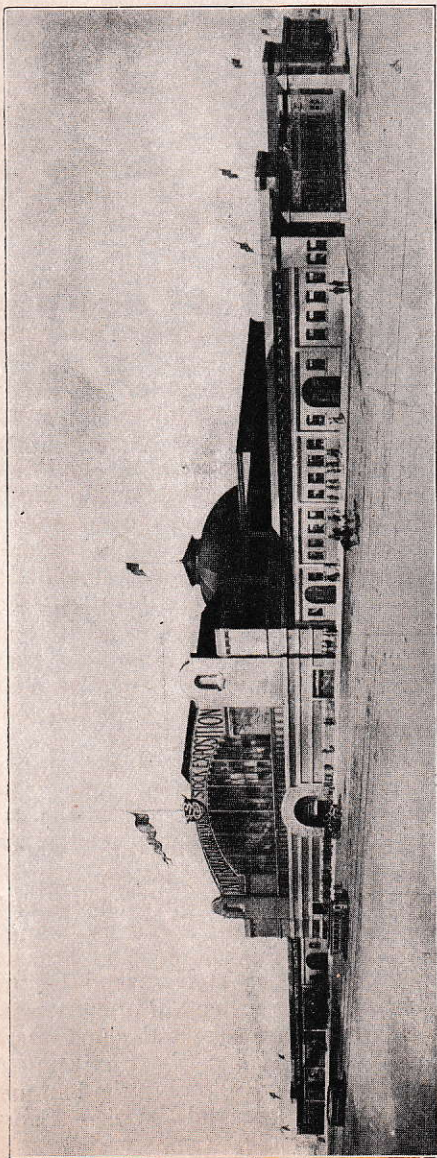
2000 Scouts

Nine—Big Acts—Nine

GRAND STREET PARADE

Cowboy, Indian Acts

All Features of Scout Craft



International Amphitheater (Stock Yards)

Hello, Scouts! Just a few more weeks until the GREAT "ONE AND ONLY" BOY SCOUT CIRCUS. Is your troop in on it yet? Already more than 1800 Scouts have specified acts in which they wish to take part.

There will be acts of all kinds of Scoutercraft from every day stunts to intricate First Aid features. Also clowns, real clowny clowns, funny, frisky fellows, full of feeling and frivolity, frisking lightly through their fun. You will see dauntless daring demons do dangerous dizzy deeds. Tumblers leaping lightly o'er each other, "hard to tell each from his brother." Pop corn, peanut men, pink lemonade, ice cream cones, boys' bands and all the thrills and fancies of a circus which make your hearts jump in great leaps of joy.

There will be nine acts. Every one a feature in itself. Your Scoutmaster has a program. We are having printed 12,000 special souvenir circus programs. You can secure as many as you wish when they come from the press.

Here's something really worth while. We are having 12,000 general admission tickets printed. We want the troops to start or enlarge their troop fund. The general admission tickets sell for 25 cents. You may have half of every ticket you sell, and sell as many as you wish. Forty tickets sold mean a week at Camp Owaspippe. The tickets are available now. Live Scouts are stalking this hot scent.

TYPHOID A PREVENTABLE PUBLIC NUISANCE

By Louis J. Schelter—Scout Master Connected with American College
of Bacteriology, Chicago, Ill.

Typhoid fever is a preventable condition compared with the other infectious and contagious diseases. The measures to prevent typhoid fever are problems which are well known to the individual in an average community.

In the United States about 450,000 persons are incapacitated and nearly 35,000 are killed yearly. A large majority of the cases are to be seen among persons at the period of maximum earning capacity. Thus the Nation suffers a tremendous economical loss from this disease amounting to many times what the work requires to prevent such loss.

As every one knows typhoid fever is a filth borne disease, and caused by a little germ which depends upon the tissues of the human body for its sustenance, it is therefore to be considered a parasitic organism since it requires another living host upon which to strive.

Persons who are afflicted with the disease become a nuisance to the community, because the germs are readily discharged from the bodies of said persons either through the Gastro-intestinal canal in the feces, or through the urinary passages in the urine. It is these discharges which are important because after they are thrown off from the sick person they are liable to contaminate water, foods, milk and a multitude of things either in a direct or indirect manner.

The most common way of securing the disease is by swallowing foods or water that has been previously contaminated with the above excreta. Hence if precautions are taken in every case to prevent food and water contamination typhoid fever would be a disease of the past.

The typhoid germs are extremely small requiring a microscope for their identification. Because of this minuteness a drop of urine, a grain of feces many times contain hundreds and sometimes thousands of them, hence the quantity of excreta necessary to contaminate food or any other article of human consumption is relatively small. The common fly having access to excreta of sick persons is by far the most important carrier of infection. Just consider for a moment one fly alighting upon infected material and then think of the danger a number can produce in a community. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a few flies may carry on their legs enough germs to infect a large amount of food. Hence in an epidemic of typhoid fever we should carefully guard the excreta and prevent flies from gaining access to same. In such instances water should be boiled as sometimes it may look clear, sparkling and free from objectionable taste and odor yet contain the deadly germs necessary to kill a number of persons.

It is true that every person who swallow typhoid germs do not contract the disease, although the germs are very much alive and active. This, however, can be explained by the fact that the body must be in a state acceptable to the life of the organism. Some people are more resistant to certain infections than others. We see the same thing occurring in consumption, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. Germs having the property of causing diseases in the human or animal body are like plant seeds requiring a fertile soil. They must get into a favorable medium before growth and multiplication takes place. You should not allow this idea to influence you, however, because it is impossible to state definitely which individual offers a poor soil for them. **Remember an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure.**

In epidemics of typhoid fever which can be traced to heavily infected public water supplies, it is unusual for more than one person out of every ten to become infected. Science has not yet determined definitely what con-

stitutes individual susceptibility to typhoid infection. In extreme outbreaks of typhoid where many people are exposed, we find that the disease is to be found in as large a proportion of those in apparently, vigorous strength as well as those who show signs of weakness and poor health. It is quite possible that persons who are highly resistant at a given period may be highly susceptible at some other time. One who has had an attack of the disease should not take any unnecessary risk of exposure to infection because some persons have two or more attacks of this disease. When a susceptible person swallows the typhoid organism these are carried to the bowels and invade the lining of that organ, finally gaining access to the blood stream from where they become disseminated throughout the body. Once in the blood and tissues of its victim the typhoid organism commences its poisonous campaign. Each germ having the power and ability to liberate quantities of poison whose effects on different tissues and organs give rise to the various symptoms noticed in the disease. Persons suffering from the disease discharge miriads of living typhoid germs, each typhoid patient therefore should be considered as a reservoir, or base of infection for others.

The discharges from such patients should be regarded as a dangerous live poison in the community and should be carefully taken care of. The disinfection and destruction of such poisons may be accomplished in a very simple manner and at very little cost, but if precautionary measures are not carried out properly at the bed side the germs in the discharges of a single patient is sufficient to contaminate a community and cause an epidemic.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat that typhoid fever is a filth borne disease, one which is due to carelessness and ignorance of the laws of health and hygiene, one which has no place in a civilized community and among clean people.

Mr. James P. Fitch,
Camp Director,
Chicago Boys Scouts,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Louis I. Schelter has full permission from the Director to use his name in connection with the College. He is one of our earnest and best students.

Respectfully

Harry L. D. Connors,
President American College of Bacteriology.

THE CHICAGO AVENUE DISTRICT LEADER'S RALLY.

The last District Rally held in the Chicago Avenue District, was by far more interesting, and profitable meeting of its kind, that has ever been held for Patrol Leaders and Assistants in that District. Promptly at six-thirty on the evening of Saturday, March 25th, 112 Scouts seated themselves around the tables prepared by the members of Troop 87 in their meeting place at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

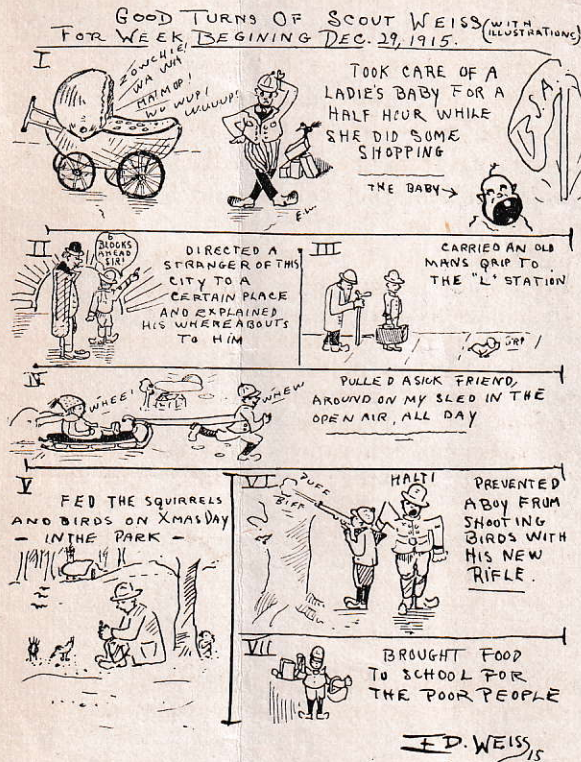
The meeting was in charge of Scoutmaster Alling, who is President of the Scoutmaster's Association for the District. The Speakers of the evening were Mr. J. P. Fitch, Chief Campmaster for Chicago Summer Camp; Mr. C. C. Haradon, "The Circus Man," and Dr. Fox, Pastor of the Church in which the meeting was held.

When the meeting closed, 112 Scout Leaders had resolved that every member of their Troops should go to Camp at Whitehall, and that they would earn money selling tickets to the "Biggest Scout Circus on Earth."

NEWS FROM THE STOCK YARDS DISTRICT.

The Scoutmasters of the Stock Yord District have formed an Association to boost the Scout work in their vicinity. The President of the Association is Herbert Crane of Troop No. 66, and they have started a Scouting Efficiency Institute for Scoutmasters, Assistants, and interested men.

They held a rally last week at Cornell Square of all the Scouts in the District. A fine time was had by all who attended.



TROOP 66.

Troop No. 66 has two Scouts who have printed copies of the International Code for the Boys. We even dream of dots and dashes. A Canadian Boy Scout has just been received into our membership. A contest is now on for collecting old newspapers; the one collecting the most will receive a Scout knife. Troop 66 is advancing under the leadership of its third Scoutmaster, Mr. Crane.

Harold V. Osborn,
Scout Scribe.

TROOP 90.

A reorganization of Patrols is producing some keen Patrol Competition in Troop 90. Some of our fellows made a record "Hike" to Winnetka,

making the trip from Headquarters to C. & N. W. Ry. Station, Winnetka, in three and a half hours. Dinner was prepared in the time from 11:30 to 2:00 and "Nemo" grew very restless, but "oh you eats!"

HYDE PARK DISTRICT RALLY.

All the Hyde Park Troops were well represented at a Rally at St. James M. E. Church. Mr. Schantz, treasurer of the Chicago Geographical Society, gave an illustrated lecture on "Birds of Illinois." This gave us a hunch for Spring and we will be on the lookout for some of our bird friends, on the Spring "Hikes." The Circus was presented by Mr. Haraden and Hyde Park must be on the map for the Circus. Mr. Quinn gave us a demonstration of rope spinning and lassoing. The Hyde Park Scoutmasters met on Wednesday at the Kenwood Manor Hotel on East 47th Street. They met at the dinner hour and the fellowship was something all appreciated. Some hard nuts for Hyde Park were put up, but were cracked and the meat extracted. Definite plans for more inter-troop spirit and district loyalty were set up. Hyde Park is also to be an important factor in the Big Scout Circus.

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Selling only the Official, Genuine Boy Scout of America Uniform and Outfits. We know how to give the right Boy Scout service. Big stocks always on hand.

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CHICAGO SCOUT NEWS

Henry S. W. Foreman, Publisher

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OFFICERS OF CHICAGO SCOUT COUNCIL.

Scout Headquarters and Branch Office at 425 New York Life Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

A. Stamford White—President

L. L. McDonald—Scout Executive

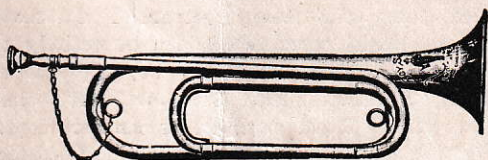
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For your summer's work with an outfit of Lyon & Healy Boy Scout Bugles, Fifes, Drums and Whistles. We have also many other novelty instruments. Send for catalog



Boy Scout Bugles

- No. G270. Brass \$4.50
 No. G271. Nickel-plated 5.50
 No. G272. Silver-plated 9.00

Bugle Cords, any color, extra, 90c

Neat design with picture of Boy Scout Bugler engraved on bell

Lyon & Healy Drums are extensively used in the United States army and navy, as well as by the best professional players. They are well made, of the finest material, and will stand rough handling

Boy Scout Bass Drum



No. G2110

No. 2110. 24-inch Mahogany Shell; 9½ in. high; Maple Hoops, finished in natural color; 8 White Metal Rods; 2 Calfskin Heads and Chamois Head Stick. Has handsome Decalcomania design in 6 colors, with picture of Boy Scout Drummer, in khaki uniform, within letter "O"—Price **\$11.00**

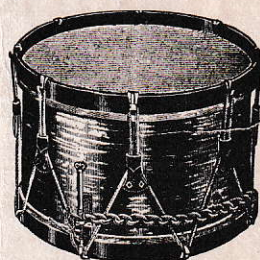
Boy Scout Snare Drums



No. G65

No. G65. 13-inch shell of polished White Metal; 6 inches high; rosewood finished Maple Hoops; 7 White Metal Rods; long pattern Snare Strainer; 8 Waterproof Snares; 2 Calfskin Heads and a pair of good Sticks. Handsome Decalcomania design in 6 colors, with picture of a Boy Scout Drummer, in khaki uniform, within the letter "O."

Price **\$5.00**



No. G817

No. G817. 16-inch Maple Shell; 9½ inches high; Maple Hoops; best Italian Hemp Cord; tinned Cord Hooks; 8 Braces; 8 Waterproof Snares; new pattern Snare Strainer; 2 Calfskin Heads; Sling and pair of fine Sticks. Regulation model. Has picture of Boy Scout in Decalcomania. Extra fine instrument. Price **\$7.50**

Can also furnish with Mahogany Shell at same price.

Boy Scout Fife

No. G323. Key of B-flat. Nickel-plated. Price . . .

\$1.00



No. G323

(By mail, 10 cents extra)

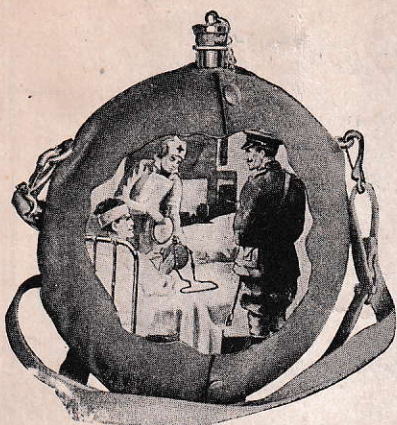
Signal Whistles

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